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AGENERAL NATURE, IN FORCE AUG. 1, 1860 COLLATED BY Hon. Joseph R. Swan,

TITH NOTES OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SU (Contilled in trenty-nine volumes of the Ohio and Oh

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Inserts as very many changes have been made in the aluter since the publication of the last editions, by real, alterations and additions, and many important desions have been given by the Supreme Court on converted points, all ATTOUNDERS AT LAW.

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## The Ohio Statesman

MANYPENNY & MILLER, Publishers. GEO. W. MANY PENNY, Editor. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TON, should be hunded in by TWELVE COLOCK in the day of publication. THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1861 Democratic City and Township Ticket.

WRAY THOMAS. SAMUEL THOMPSON. WALSTEIN FAILING J. JONES FUNSTON. FRANCIS COLLINS. OTTO DRESEL. STABLING LOVING.

1st Ward-FRANK HOWARD. 2d Ward-S. S. RICKLEY. 3d Ward-JOSIAH BARBER. 4th Ward-HORACE WILSON 5th Ward-J. H. STAURING.

3d Ward-JOHN WEAVER. 5th Ward-WENDELIN SELIGER. TOWNSHIP TRUSTERS, ALEXANDER MODBERRY, ELIAS GAVER, JOHN M. KCERNER.

WALTER L. TURNER, TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR.

I The space occupied by the legislative re ports necessarily restricts us in our daily items of general news. It will not be long until the ession will close, and then we shall endeavor to compensate our readers for the deprivation to which they are now subject.

IT The present will close the twelfth week of this adjourned session of the General Assembly. What has been done to compensate the people for the money expended in the support of the body, it would be very difficult to tell .-The work must yet be performed, if the enter-

IT The Democrats of the City of Columbus and the Township of Montgomery have an ex-cellent ticket in nomination for the various offices to be elected on the first Monday in April. Every man in pomination is worthy of the support of his party, and should receive it. A full turn out and a united vote will give the Democracy a splendid triumph. Every Demo-crat should work vigorously for the ticket.

in Impelled by its reverence for "honesty, decency and patriotism," all which it affirms it possesses in a high degree, the Cincinnati Ea icer says it will support the "just" measures of the Lincoln Administration. Will our cotemporary tell us what these measures are? We have not discovered them, and, in our ignorsinge, we are excusable if we do not volum

The debate in the Senate on the appre priation to purchase fixed ammunition, &c., was continued through the whole of the after-

taking any special pains to do so, fortyaix closed places of business, on which were the printed or written evidences of bankruptcy, absorbing topis of conversation, when men meet in the city of New York, is not "a great falloff in business's or "the tightness of the to

The direct leading questions now discussed in Buropean Politics who do not desire the preservation or reconstruction of the Unice.

The three leading questions now discussed in Buropean Politics circles are those. First, whether this Pope will cease to Bu a Temporal Prince? Secondly, whether Russis will soon understake a new invasion of Turkey ? and Thirdly, whether there will not be speedily change of Ministry in England?

The depriving of the Pope of his teraporal and the politics of the Pope of his teraporal to the capital dealing and the Parking of the South was been stated in the politics of the Pope of his teraporal to the contract of the Pope of his teraporal to the contract of the Pope of his teraporal to the politics of the Pope of his teraporal to the politics of the Pope of his teraporal to the politics of the Pope of his teraporal to the politics of the Pope of his teraporal to the politics of the Pope of his teraporal to the politics of the Pope of th

to be an event that must shortly transpire. Since the time of Peter the Great, Russia has never relicquished the idea of the occupation of Turkey. The Czar has recently signified his approval of the continued occupation of Syria by French troops. The opinion prevalls among foreign politicians that an agreement has been entered into by France and Russia, by has been entered into by France and Russia, by

a Committee of Investigation was appointed Besides, the elections, within the last eight mouths, have given strength to the apri-Minis.

ly anticipated, will not only suffice to pay the interest, but to constitute a sinking fund sufficient in a few years to pay the principal. The coupons, when due, are made receivable in payment of the duty on cotton, and are thus made to answer the same purposes as coin everywhere in the Confederate States.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

ADJOURNED SESSION. IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 27. The discussion of Mr. Schleich's amend-ment was resumed—Mr. McCall's motion for a

division of the question pending.

Mr. McCALL said, that after bearing the dis Mr. McCALL said, that after hearing the discussion he had concluded to withdraw his motion. He had thought the appropriation unnecessary, but had changed his opinion. He had supposed the Republicans more peaceful than they prove, but on the floor they seem to be imbued with a more warlike spirit than the other side of the House. The gestleman from Crawford had compared Mr. Lincoln with Mr. Buchanan, and had intimated that the former exhibits the same nerve that the latter did. If this is a fact, he could not admire it. He was in favor of the maintenance of the property and laws of the Government.

The motion was withdrawn on leave.

Mr. JONES offered the following substitute for the lines in the bill making the appropriation, vis:

tion, viz:

"For the purchase of fixed ammunition for small arms, and for rifling cannon, and the purchase of shot, shell, grape and canister shot, three thousand dellars, to be expended under the direction of the Governor, and paid on his cer-

Mr. SCHI-EICH said, when he made his mo tion, he had no idea that the debate would take such a wide range; but he now proposed to dis-cuss the question, not in a partizan view, be-cause he did not believe any of us are able clearly to define our partizan status. But as a citi zen of the United States, which are embroile

zen of the United States, which are embroiled in controversy upon constitutional questions, he would address himself to the subject.

If he clearly understood the constitutional and aircumstantial argument of the Senator from Brown, he agreed with him, but he assent-ed to the truth of the argument of the Senator from Trumbull, that the Senate has the power to make the appropriation asked for. So far as the charges of the latter affects the Democratic party, he knew they were unjust. But so far as this question effects our relations with second States, we have no right, as a State, to set durable to the control of th selves up to repel secession, until we are called upon under proper authority. But when we are called upon by the proper authority, the Democrats of Ohio will respond and stand by the flag of our country to the bitter end. But a dissolution of the Union, in part, is a fact. What is of our country to the bitter end. But a dissonance with a continued through the whole of the aftermoon session of yesterday, and was participated to be done to restore harmony? The crisks is not produced because of any denial to the South, in by Messrs. McCall, Schilker, Garrish and produced because of any denial to the South, or any decision against her rights, that has exgunent of Mr. Cox. The Senator from Furrield showed conclusively that the Republican iliterature of the day, the political preachers, stumperators and the press, by their constant denunciation of the institution of elavery and also produced an estrangement between the people of the free and slave States, culsinating in the present dissovered condition of the Union. Mr. Paren made a regular Abolition speech of the real "irrepressible" style. He did not want to associate with slave-hold ers; and it they obtained a place in Hearen, he Senate will vote the money accessary to buy the fixed ammunition.

The New York New copies the following incorpition on a board hanging in front of a noted business place, which had enjoyed uninter rupted property for the last ten year:

The Destruction of Trade."

The New York New copies the following incorpition on a board hanging in front of a noted business place, which had enjoyed uninter rupted property for the last ten year:

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The Security for the last ten year:

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The Security for the last ten year:

The New York Revo copies the following incorpition of the last ten year:

The Security for the last ten ye to be done to restore harmony? The crisis is not produced because of any denial to the South,

have also regadiated obedience to the laws of the land. The Journals of the Legislature of the land. The Journals of the Dred Scott decision, drawn up by prominent Republicans, and adopted by the General Assembly, which illustrates and proves this charge. In that report, this decision of your Supreme Court is three times described as "an act of consumants wickedness," and it is declared that "it must not and shall not be enforced in Ohio."

This is the literature of the Republican party, put forth as solemn legislative action. There is, therefore, some ground for asserting legal anitority. The cardinal principle of this decision, to be resisted, was the utterance of a principle recognized years; before. The committee complained that the doctrice of the manipority of the Court declared slaves to be property, like other property, and this they proposed to resist. The first announcement of this doctrine was in 1823 by Chief Justice Parker, in Massachusetts. Everybady acquiesced in it is sound law. Chief Justice Story recognized this doctrine years ago in his latter to Level Blowell, of the English Court of Admiralty. This is to the death. These were some of the reasons which gave rice to the crease. The superstion is, what shall be done to preserve the Union?

He far. S. was no spolegist for it, nor ter the treation of the South is past years. The question is, what shall be done to preserve the Union?

preserve the Union, it is hardly worth the pre-servation. He had on the first day of the seswhich Egypt and Syria are to be yielded to France, while Turkey is to come into the possion of Russia.

Since the opening of the present parliamentary session, the British Ministry have sustained two defeats—one on the Income Tax, and the other on the Naval Expenditure. In both cases, when the had on the first day of the session, the had on the first day of the session, the prize and he would do all that was just to preserve the Union. He had since taken that position, and he saw no reason to retreat from it. But the gentleman attributes the crisis to the discussion of the abstract morality of elavery. This is a terrible admission against the character of alavery. If it is so vulnerable that the discussion to retreat from it. But the discussion of the abstract morality of elavery. This is a terrible admission against the character of alavery. If it is so vulnerable that the discussion to retreat from it. But the discussion of the abstract morality is mischievous, whether about banks or slavery, whether with the Democrats or against them. The amendment of Mr. JONES was substituted for the lines in the original bill by consent, and the question recurring upon a motion by Mr. Sobleich to strike out, was lost—yeas, terrible admission against the character of alavery. If it is so vulnerable that the discussion of the abstract morality is mischievous, whether about banks or slavery, whether with the Democrats or against them.

The amendment of Mr. JONES was substituted for the lines in the original bill by consent and the volude of the abstract morality of elavery. This is a terrible admission against the character of alavery. If it is so vulnerable that the discussion of the abstract morality is mischievous, whether about banks or slavery, whether with the Democrate or against them.

The amendment of Mr. JONES was substituted for the lines in the original bill by consentence of the abstract morality is mischievous, whether about banks or slavery, whether about banks or slavery, whether about banks or slavery, whethe mouths, have given strength to the anti-Ministerial party. The Irish Catholics, remembering that Lord John Russell, in 1850, denounced the ceremonials of their Church as the "mummerceremonials of their Church as the "mummer-"

In see that Lord Minislieved that it was because he had discussed the Glass, Harsh, Jones, McCall, Monroe, Morse, is disturbed. But the Republican literature referred to by the Senator from Fairfield, in the Catholics, remembering that Lord John Russell, in 1850, denounced the ceremonials of their Church as the "mummer-"

Journals of 1857, recites that the detestation of Mr. LASKEY said he had seconded the moterial party. The Irish Catholics, remembering that Lord John Russell, in 1850, denounced the ceremonials of their Church as the "mummeries of superation," cannot forgive the Government for countenancing the revolution in Italy, by which the Pope has been deprived of a large portion of his dominions, and his temporal sovereignty itself endangered. A few more defeats in the House of Commons will probably seal the fate of the Palmarson Cabinet, and cause its resignation or reconstruction.

In The Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States has issued proposals for a loan of five millions dollars, bearing eight per cent. Interest. The stocks can be taken in sums varified and the stocks of the continuous of the continu

en it.
Mr. GARFIELD did not intend to charge the commistee with neglect of duty, because every Senator knows how faithful they are in dis-charge of business, but he thought the omission

charge of business, but he thought the omission to report a little significant.

But gentlemen have seen fit to arraign Mr. Lincoln for omission or neglect of duty. They forget that the Democratic Administration left him powerless—without money and without troops, so that he is now reduced to the humiliating and despicable "military necessity" of evacuating Fort Sumter—an act which he (Mr. G.) despised as much as any man can.

Mr. Garfield, in conclusion, said thatlevery time this winter that any proposition has been made to strengthen the arm of the Government, every thing looking like an energetic course, in relation to the condition of the country continues.

ry thing looking like an energetic course, in relation to the condition of the country, gentle
men who profess to ignore party have held up
their hands in deprecation of it, and for this be
arraigned them before the people.

Mr. SCHLEICH eaid, the gentleman will not
forget that he had advocated the militia bill;
and if he remembered aright, he found it as
difficult to get some Republican Senators to vote
for it, as he had in getting members of his own
party to vote for it.

Mr. GARFIELD admitted the fact, alleging
that he merely asserted the general principle.

Mr. GARFIELD admitted the fact, alleging that he merely asserted the general principle.

Mr. MOORE proposed to confine his remarks to the policy to be pursued, but he would first bestow a little attention to the military system proposed to be introduced into Ohio.

Mr. Moore announced that he had voted steadily against all militia bills, and had not misseresental his consideration.

had not misrepresented his constituents. It is sought to build up a military system in Ohio, when there is no necessity for it. Its advocates assume that it may be necessary in this crisis. He denied that this is the true policy. How shall the ship of State be extricated from danger? It seemed sound wisdom that peace counsels alone should be adopted to restore harmony. The difficulties have become too great to suppress by arms. Will you war with brothers? Can you conquer peace? Is it for this these cannon and shot are wanted? If you do conquer, what have you got? Peace and love?

No! What is this Union worth without them? If we cannot, without war, preserve this Union, and to authorize the lessees, assignees and equi-

to we cannot, without war, preserve this Union, we should separate in peace.

Mr. JONES—Is not the gentleman in favor of defending the Southern forts? If the seceders should attempt to drive us out at the point

ders should attempt to drive us out at the point of the bayonet, would he not resist?

Mr. MOORE replied that if a surrender would secure pesceable separation, he would recommend it. He was not in favor of applying force in the solution of present difficulties. He was a peace man. He would exhaust all peace ful means, before resorting to violence. An attempt to collect revenue by force will drive out the border States; hence he opposed the employment of force in the way or in any sense whatever. He opposed the appropriation, because it looked to a policy which he regards as entirely wrong.

Mr. KRUM made some remarks upon the propriety of the bill—that it was to raise a fund to the world's control of the propriety of the bill—that it was to raise a fund to the world's control of the bill—that it was to raise a fund to the world's control of the bill—that it was to raise a fund to the world's control of the bill—that it was to raise a fund to the world's control of the bill—that it was to raise a fund to the world's control of the bill—that it was to raise a fund to the world's control of the bill.

Mr. KRUM made some remarks upon the propriety of the bill—that it was to raise a fund to the world's control of the bill—that it was to raise a fund to the world's control of the bill—that it was to raise a fund to the world of the bill—that it was to raise a fund to the world of the bill—that it was to raise a fund to the world of the bill—that it was to raise a fund to the world of the bill—that it was to raise a fund to the world of the bill—that it was to raise a fund to the world of the bill—that it was to raise a fund to the world of the bill was to raise a fund to the court of common pleas in Noble out, the world is the court of common pleas in Noble out, the bill was to raise a fund to the court of the bill, the court of common pleas in Noble out, the bill was to raise a fund to the court of the bill, the court of the

mr. CUPPY offered the following amendment:

For the purchase of "fixed ammunition" for the use of Senators upon this floor, the sum of fitteen cents.

The Chair accepted it as rhetorical, not as being of the substance of the subject matter.

Mr. PARISH would not participate in this discussion at all, but for misrepresentations which had been so prominent that he could not overlook them. Charges had been brought against Abolitionists and anti-slavery men. He took pride in declaring himself a member of that class, and, therefore, he wanted to reply. Frat, the Garrison party and the Gerritt Smith party prere co operating with the Democratic and against the Republican party. Then they were charged as disunionists, aclely because they opposed the fugitive slave law. Now, the truth was, they opposed that law because of their ven cents as the formula of the formula of their contracts, involving the public interest, to be let at the discretion of public officers. This amendment he supported the fugitive slave law. Now, the truth was, they opposed that law because of their ven opposed the fugitive slave law. Now, the true and, they opposed that law because of their ve eration for the Constitution, which they balle is contravened. But, bad as that law was, us constitutional as it was, they would yield fullo to dience to it just as fee as they could, with committing an immoral act, themselves. It

favored what was right in these decisions

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Eason, Holmes, Key, Laskey, Moore, Newman, Orr, Schleich and White—10.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the State House is hereby authorized to sell at the highest price for which he can negotiate a sale, the buildings, steam ergines, boilers and other machinery connected with the Artesian Well; also, the rubbing bed used in finishing the new State House, and place the receipts in the hands of the Treasurer of State, who shall add it to the General Revenue. Referred to the committee on State Buildings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WEDNESDAY, March 27th, 1861. APTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. BROWNE, of Miami, offered a reso tion asking the Judiciary committee to report upon the propriety of surrendering that portion of the canal at Toledo, north of Swan's Creek;

which, on motion of Mr. Voris, was amended so as to substitute the Attorney General in the place of the committee, and adopted.

Mr. BROWNE, of Miami, presented the petition of J. D. Coleson and 70 others of Perry county, against the passage of the bill for transcribing marriage records in that county:

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

H. B. 462, by Mr. CHASE—To provide for each actata indexes.

real estate indexes.

H. B. 463, by Mr. JESSUP—To grant a free transit through the State of Ohio, by foreign travel and commerce.

Mr. VINCENT, from the committee on Fi-

nance, reported back S. B. 269—Supplementar to the Tax law of 1859, and to amend section

and to authorize the lessees, assignees and equi table holders of said lands to surrender their leases and receive deeds-was read a third time

and passed—yeas 8, nays 2.

H. B. 409, by Mr. S POUT—fixing the tim

Mr. ANDREWS moved to amend the bill so as to require the work on ditches to be let at public contract; which amendment he supported by an argument against the practice of leaving contracts, involving the public interest, to be let at the discretion of public officers. This amendment was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas 63, nays 17.

S. B. 232—Concerning the rights of married women, was read a second time, and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

H. B. 457—To provide for the puspinase and distribution of Swan & Critchfield's Statutes, was read a second time and referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. KERR, from the committee on Railroads and Turnpikes, reported back S. B. 209—To regulate the sale of Railroads, and recommended its reference to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. BRUFF, from the same committee, made a minority report, when both reports and the bill were referred to the Judiciary committee. The House then took a recess till to-

norning at ten o'clock. THURSDAY, A. M., March 28th-1861. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Goodwin.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS. By Mr. KEY, from Daniel H. Lockwood and 115 other merchants, and of Edward Bepler and 50 others, of Hamilton county, remonstrating spaines the passage of the Street Railroad bill.

of the members present.

Mr. GOX said the practice had been to accept
three fourths of the members present. Such

SECOND READINGS S. R. No. 221 -- To amend see 8 of the ant los

recording, printing and distributing public documents. Whole.
S. B. No. 286—To authorize the establishment by Commissioners of homes for pauper youth. Whole.
S. B. No. 282—For the relief of the Marietta and National Road Plank Road Company.

8. B. No. 284—To repeal the Park act of Cincinnati. Whole.

8. B. No. 283—Providing a uniform standard of weights and measures. Whole.
S. B. No. 269—As amended by the House,
was referred to the Finance Committee.

FIRST READINGS. H B. No. 321, by Mr. HITCHCOCK-To pravide for removing obstructions and improving the channels of rivers for the purpose of draining marshy or low lands in this State.

H. B. No. 403, by Mr. KRUM—To amend the 1st, 2nd and 3d sections of an act entitled "an act requiring annual settlements by county officers," passed March 22, 1850. Swan & Critchfield's Statutes, p. 248.

H. B. No. 406, by Mr. JACOBS—To amend the act to amend an act entitled "an act defining the powers and duties of justices of the

ing the powers and duties of justices of the peace and constables in criminal cases," passed March 27, 1837, and the act amendatory thereto, passed March 7, 1842.

H. B. No. 424, by Mr. WRIGHT, of Hamilton—To extend the time for allowing the lessees of section 29, in Springfield township, Hamilton county, to surrender their leases and received deeds.

ilton county, to surrender their leases and receive deeds.

H. B. No 425, by Mr. SNYDER—To amend an act entitled "an act supplementary to an act defining the jurisdiction and regulating the practice of Probate Courts in the counties of Erie, Lucas, Richland, Holmes, Montgomery, Delaware, Franklin, Scioto and Jefferson," passed April 12, 1858, and to extend the operation of said act to the counties of Meigs, Mercer, Anglaige, Lawrence, Harrison, Henry, Lieking. Anglaize, Lawrence, Harrison, Henry, Dicking, Belmont, Stark, Ottowa and Williams.

H. B. No. 423, by Mr. ANDREWS, on leave—To amend section one of an act entitled an act to amend sections five and six of an act entitled "an act regulating the mode of adminbreditors," passed April 6, 1859.

H. B. No. 430, by Mr. WOODS, from a se-

lect committee—To amend sections one and two of an act entitled "an act to provent the killing of birds and other game," passed April 10, 1857. H. B. No. 387, by Mr. MONAHAN—To relieve the lessees, assignees and equitable holders of the unsold school lands belonging to town number 3, range number 11, in the Ohio Company's purchase; and to authorize the les-sees, assignees and equitable holders of said H. B. No. 426, from the standing committee on Agriculture-Making appropriations from certain Agricultural funds for the year A. D.

H. B. No. 345, by Mr. NIGH, from the committee on Corporations other than Muni-cipal—Supplementary to an act to provide for the creation and regulation of incorporated companies in the State of Ohio, passed May 1,

H. P. No. 335, by Mr. VORIS-To amend an act entitled "an act to authorize the erection f town halls," passed February 24, 1848. H. B. No. 409, by Mr. STOUT-Fixing the time of holding the courts of common pleas i Noble county, Ohio
H. B. No. 430—Amending the game laws, so

as to protect birds not now protected

RESOLUTIONS SIGNED. The President signed S. J. R. 196 and S. J. S. B. No. 192-Concerning Assessor amended by the House-was referred to Mr. Garfield.

ommittee on Claims.
S. B. No. 78-Providing for the location and S. B. No. 78—Providing for the location and why this bill ought to pass in its present establishment of drains, ditches, &c., as amended by the Honse. Referred to Agricultural form.

Mr. FLAGG insisted that the statute of last Mr. FLAGG insisted that the statute of last Mr. FLAGG insisted for the case; and if

Mr. KEY, from the Judiciary committee, reommended the indefinite postponement of S. B. No. 265—Regulating Fire Insurance companies

Agreed to.
Mr. READY, from the committee on Munisipal Corporations, recommended that the Senate eccede from its amendment to H. B. No. 392— Amending section 90 of the Municipal Corpo-ration act of 1852. Agreed to; so the bill will be law when signed. It allows cities of the Mr. SPRAGUE, from the committee on En-collment, reported the caroliment of sundry

oills, &c.
Mr. JONES, from the Judiciary committee, ecommended that the Senate recede from its amendment to H. B. No. 252, for the settlement of decedents estates. Agreed to.
Mr. SCHLEICH, from the Judiciary commit tee, recommend the passage of S. B. No. 259.—Amending the Homestead law. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. PARISH regarded the condition of the country as a justification for the appropriation. The telegraph this morning announces the government of Confederate troops towards U.S. Forta in the South. He (Mr. P.) was willing to put this money under control of the Executive, to prepare us for emergencies.

Mr. SMITH thought there is real, great danger of civil war, and it is wise that we should prepare for it. He understood the Senator from Fairfield to say resterdsy that the U.S. Forta should not be currendered.

Mr. SCHLEICH.—I say so now. And for the reason that it would be a recognition of seces-

eason that it would be a recognition

Mr. SMIT'd replied that it was impossible, then, to keep these forts without reinforcement. He was therefore in favor of appropriating this money for this emergency, if it should arise—He was willing to vote ten times, nay—fifty times as much.

M. HOLMES said he had heard much of war He was therefore in favor of appropriating this money for this emergency, if it should arise.

He was willing to vote ten times, nay.—fifty times as much.

M. HOLMES said he had heard much of war here. When a man starts to see a ghost, he is apt to find one. If gettlemen talk war so much it wouldn't be surprising to see war in the Senial American to the surprising to see war in the Senial American to the surprising to see war in the Senial American to the surprising to see war in the Senial American to the surprising to see as principles and passed—year 63, nays 8.

The committee on Benevolent institutions reported back H. B. 449—To regulate the content to the senial transfer of t

which gentlemen are so eloquent. In the could vote, however, without imputing report motives to any man or class of men, would vote as he pleased, and professed his as loyal as any Senator on the floor.

Mr. COX said that it had been charged the county of the county o

Mr. COX said that it was within the Tegiti-

because he voted a certain way. He used his own discretion in what he did. He might differ from gentlemen, but he was as loyal as any gentleman. He objected to being denounced as unpatriotic because he disagreed with the Sen ator. Mr. Holmes had sat still two days and heard the Democratic party abused, and he now felt like replying.

Mr. McLlUNG defended the report, and il lustrated the manner in which the whole country is benefitted by the little machinery in use to appropriated a sum out of the County Agricultural Fund for an agent to the World's Fair; and it would not now be proper to lessen that fund.

The House then took a recess. felt like replying.

Mr. COX wanted to know if the gentleman

did not hear the Republican party abused.

Mr. HOLMES heard all that was said.

Mr. GARFIELD wanted to know if the Sen tor did not hear it charged on this floor in reator did not hear it charged on this floor in reference to this contingent fund, that it is intended that Ohio shall "set up for herseit."

Mr. HOLMES said he was talking when the remark was made, and he did not hear it.

Mr. SCHLEICH said that he was not willing that the question should appear as one of patriotism or disloyalty, but it is a question of polynomials.

cy, and he should vote upon it as a matter of policy.
Some mutual explanations were made, when Mr. COX said that, although there are disloyal leaders in the Democratic party, he sincerely believed that three fourths of the masses of the party would heartily defend the countsy, and maintain the Constitution.

Mr. SCHLEICH opposed the appropriation, because it was proposesses.

cause it was unnecessary. The Senate took a recess

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, March 28.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. McCune. The following bills were introduced and reach the first time? H. B. 464, by Mr. JONES, of Hamilton-To protect the interest of Turapikes and Plank

H. B. 465, by Me. CLAPP-To provide for the guardianship of children, on the death o their father. II. B. 466, by Mr. BALDWIN-To limit the

fees of county Auditors.

Mr. BURR, from the committee on Finance, reported back S. B. 245—For the payment of the claim of Bartlit & Smith, with a report on the same, giving a history of the facts connected Mr. BALDWIN moved that the report be printed in the Appendix to the Journal, which was agreed to, when the bill was ordered to be read a third time now.

Mr. BURR made a further explanation of the

facts in the case.

Mr. ANDRE WS also explained the same facts as he had learned them in a previous session, when he was a member of the committee on Mr. FLAGG did not concur in the report

Mr. FLAGG did not concur in the report; but he would not make any particular charge against the parties. He was, however, in favor of permitting the claim to be settled under the statute on that subject of last session.

Mr. SCOTT, of Warren, desired that this claim should be settled by executive officers who were conversant with the matter, and could into the settled by executive officers. judge more correctly of it, with the testimony clearly before them, than this House could. Mr. CONVERSE advocated the payment of he claim, as beinglelearly established, and engle o be justly and promptly settled.

Mr. BALDWIN explained why the officers of State did not settle the account, last year, and why this bill ought to pass in its present

session sufficiently provided for the case; and if not, it could be amended so as to answer fully the ends of justice:
Mr. VINCENT quoted documents in point, showing that the officers of State regarded it as

a just claim, while they thought that final action in the case should be taken by the Legis-lature. The report sets forth the following facts—that on the 12th day of June, 1857, in the absence of W. H. Gibson, Treasurer of State, W. A. Hershiser, Chief Clerk in the Treasurer's office, being without funds to meet certain drafts prebeing without funds to meet certain drafts presented at the Treasury, drew adraft in the name of W. H. Gibson, Treasurer of State, upon At wood & Co., of New York, in favor of Bardlitt & Smith, for the sum of \$3,000, which was cashed by said B. & S., and the money paid out at the counter of the Treasury by said Hershiser, F. M. Wright, Auditor of State, assisting in negotiating the transaction. Before said draft reached New York, the defalcation in the Treasury had been discovered, and W. H. Gibson had been succeeded by A. P. Stone as Treasurer, by whom orders were immediately issued to all depositaries of the Treasury, Atwood & Co. in-

sy-Amending the Homestead law. Agreed to, and the bill passes.

Mr. STANLEY, from the Finance committee, reported back the general appropriation bill.

Wr. STANLEY, from the Finance committee, reported back the general appropriation bill.

Several amendments were agreed to, when mr. Mr. SCHELEUCH desired by know the reason for the Artesian Well was lost. Not agreed to.

Mr. JONES moved to appropriate Sil 0,900 to the Governor's contugent fund.

Mr. JONES moved to appropriate Sil 0,900 to the Governor's contugent fund.

Mr. JONES replied that it was designed to be used in case the Federal Government should make a requisition upon the Governor of Onio for assistance in maintaining the Government should make a requisition upon the Governor of Onio for assistance in maintaining the Government.

Mr. SCHLEICH had nothing to say, except that the conduct of Sentors in this matter is that the conduct of Sentors in this matter is that the conduct of Sentors in this matter is that the conduct of Sentors in this matter is that the conduct of Sentors in this matter is the had seen symptoms of caucus and party drill.

Mr. HARSH said he had no knowledge of the party wife. He had first felt disposed to oppose the first ammunition ammedment, but in particular the proposition of the country.

Mr. COX vehemently denied that there is anything revolutionary in the premises. We are but doing our simple, duty. This appropriation will lie as safety under sheometral of the country and appropriation for the good of the country.

Mr. COX vehemently denied that there is anything revolutionary in the premises. We are but doing our simple, duty. This appropriation were had between W. H. Gibson and stone were had between W. H. Gibson and stone were had between W. H. Gibson and stone of the party wife the had first felt disposed to oppose the first ammunition ammendment, but in particular the proposed to supply the proposed to su

Clusion.

The vote was then called on the page

which was mainly to prohibit the practice of piling atone, lumber, &c. Mr. STUBES also explained, when the bill

ught H. B. 330-To repeal section 1, of the act for

which gentlemen are so cloquent. He thought we could vote, however, without imputing improper motives to any man or class of men. He would vote as he pleased, and professed himself as loyal as any Senator on the floor.

Mr. COX said that it had been charged that this contingent fund was to be used to get Ohio ont of the Union. The imputation came from the friends of the Senator.

Mr. HERRICK opposed the report, and argued that the Agricultural interest was of a character that did not need protection or encouragement. The bill, however, does not propose to withdraw all encouragement from the county agricultural societies, but to to reduce the amount of money so applied, about three-fourths. Besides, these are indispensable societies, springing up all over the county, that are doing much service in promoting the prosperity of agriculture, that received no money from the county. He would put all on an equal footing.

Mr. COX said that it was within the legitimate province of debate to show that a measure is necessary and patriotic, and to condemn that which is against it as dysloyal and unpatriotic. Imputations in this discussion have first came from the other side of the House, and none on this side have aligned to their personal bravery, their personal hostility, &c. All such allusions have come from the gentleman's side of the Chamber.

Mr. HOLMES said he had said but little in this discussion. He could not see the nice distinctions of the gentleman. The gentlemen had been liberal in their remarks. Ha did not like to have himself charged with disloyalty, because he voted a certain way. He used his own discretion in what he did. He might differ lustrated the manner in which the whole country Mr. STIERS opposed the bill, as likely to

Less of Sleep.

Is there anything more wearing to both mind and body than loss of sleep, or if any difficulty or disease can be oftener traced to other than loss of sleep, then experience has lost its power, or Sidney Smith, the great English Physiologist, is not to be relied upon. Of this, let the experience of thousands answer, and trythe To iu Anodyne, and they will be ready to endorse the remak of one of the friends of the proprie-tors, who writes, "were the directions to be covered with sovereigns to purchase, I would not be without it." This all will experience by its use. See advertisement, and call for pamph-

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Balance, per statement Jan. 1st, 1860.....\$3,400,581 Received for Premiums dur-

Net Balance January 1st. 1861...... \$3,819,558 50

Cash on hand....... 26,6284 19
Bonds and Mortgages on Real
Estate, worth double the
amount loaned....... 2,327,841 (8)
Premium Notes, on Policies

Total Assets .... 575 Policies in force, insuring ..... \$25,426,538 ,435 new Policies have been issued during the year. 1,435 new Policies have been issued during the year.

After a careful calculation of the present value of the outstanding Policies of the Company, and having the necessary amount in reserve therefor, the Directors have declared a Hividend of 45 per cent. on the Fremiums paid at the lable rates, to all policies for life in force, issued prior to January 1, 1850, payable according to the present rule of the Company.

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BENJ. C. MILLER, Secretary.

H. E. HE ESUN, Agent.

March 28, 1861.

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